DISCUSS JOBS AND PROFESSIONS

Jobs and Professions

el (la) abogado(a)	lawyer
el (la) agricultor(a)	farmer
el (la) arquitecto(a)	architect
el (la) artesano(a)	artisan
el (la) asistente	assistant
el bailarín, la bailarina	dancer
el bombero	firefighter
el (la) cartero(a)	mail carrier
el (la) contador(a)	accountant
el (la) deportista	athlete
el (la) dueño(a)	owner
el (la) gerente	manager
el (la) hombre (mujer) de negocios	businessman/businesswoman
el (la) ingeniero(a)	engineer
el (la) jefe(a)	boss
el (la) juez(a)	judge
el (la) mecánico(a)	mechanic
el (la) músico(a)	musician
el (la) niñero(a)	child-care provider
el (la) obrero(a)	worker
el (la) operador(a)	operator
el (la) peluquero(a)	barber, hairstylist
el (la) secretario(a)	secretary
el (la) taxista	taxi driver
el (la) técnico(a)	technician
el (la) veterinario(a)	veterinarian
el (la) voluntario(a)	volunteer

Aspects of Professional Life

la carrera	career
el empleo	employment, job
ganarse la vida	to earn a living
la profesión	profession
el puesto	position

DESCRIBE PEOPLE, PLACES, AND THINGS

capacitado(a)	qualified

COMPLETE AN APPLICATION

la ciudadanía	citizenship
los datos	facts, information
la fecha de nacimiento	date of birth
la firma	signature
solicitar	to request, to apply for
la solicitud	application

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The Impersonal se

Use the **impersonal se** (also a pronoun used with reflexive verbs) when a verb's **subject** does not refer to any specific person.
Aquí **se habla** español.
Aquí es donde **se escriben** los datos.

Since the noun is plural, the **verb** is also **plural**.

Past Participles Used as Adjectives

Some adjectives are formed from verbs: the **past participle**.

cerrar	La oficina está **cerrada**.
aburrir	Los empleados están **aburridos**.

To describe a noun using a **past participle**:

1. Drop the **ending** of the **infinitive** and add participle **endings** to form the **past participle**:

for **-ar** verbs:
hablar < -ado **hablado**

for **-er** and **-ir** verbs:
comer or **vivir < -ido** **comido, vivido**

2. Change the **past participle** to agree in number and gender with the noun described, just as you would for an adjective.
Isabel: No estoy **capacitada** para estos trabajos.
Pablo: Yo tampoco estoy **capacitado**.

Some irregular **past participles**:

infinitive	**past participle**	**infinitive**	**past participle**
abrir	**abierto**	morir	**muerto**
decir	**dicho**	poner	**puesto**
descubrir	**descubierto**	resolver	**resuelto**
escribir	**escrito**	romper	**roto**
hacer	**hecho**	ver	**visto**
ir	**ido**	volver	**vuelto**

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Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

Possessive adjectives–**mi(s), tu(s), su(s), nuestros(as), vuestros(as)**–show personal relationships or possession. They also have a long form which is more expressive and follows the noun.

un amigo mío — a friend of mine

Possessives Long Form–Singular		**Possessives Long Form–Plural**	
mío(a)	nuestro(a)	míos(as)	nuestros(as)
tuyo(a)	vuestro(a)	tuyos(as)	vuestros(as)
suyo(a)	suyo(a)	suyos(as)	suyos(as)

Possessive pronouns also show personal relationships. To form:
1. Use the long form of the possessive adjective: **tuyos**.
2. Add **el, la, los, las** according to the gender and number of the noun it replaces.
los tuyos

Talk About the Past Using the Imperfect

Another past tense besides the preterite is the **imperfect**. It is used:
–to speak about background events in a story.
–to talk about something you used to do as a matter of habit.
–to speak about how old someone was.
–to say what time it was.

Imperfect of regular verbs:

	-ar **cantar**	**-er** **tener**	**-ir** **salir**
yo	cantaba	tenía	salía
tú	cantabas	tenías	salías
usted, él, ella	cantaba	tenía	salía
nosotros(as)	cantábamos	teníamos	salíamos
vosotros(as)	cantabais	teníais	salíais
ustedes, ellos(as)	cantaban	tenían	salían

Don Miguel trabaj**aba** en el banco todos los días.
Mi abuelo siempre dec**ía** chistes muy divertidos.

The only verbs that don't follow the rule:

	ser	**ir**	**ver**
yo	era	iba	veía
tú	eras	ibas	veías
usted, él, ella	era	iba	veía
nosotros(as)	éramos	íbamos	veíamos
vosotros(as)	erais	ibais	veíais
ustedes, ellos(as)	eran	iban	veían

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¡En español! 2 UNIDAD 2

ETAPA 1

DESCRIBE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES	el juguete	toy
	la marioneta	marionette
Toys and Games	la muñeca	doll
	el muñeco de peluche	stuffed animal
Activities	caerse	to fall down
	construir	to construct
	contar (o > ue) chistes	to tell jokes
	dibujar	to draw
	esconderse	to hide
	pelearse	to fight
	saltar la cuerda	to jump rope
	trepar a los árboles	to climb trees
Descriptions and Expressions	a veces	sometimes
	amable	nice
	animado(a)	lively, animated
	cuando era niño(a)	when I/he/she was young
	dentro de	inside
	divertido(a)	entertaining, fun
	fuera de	outside
	impaciente	impatient
	obediente	obedient
	la risa	laugh, laughter
	sociable	sociable
	tímido(a)	shy
OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES	despedirse (e > i) de	to say goodbye to
	había	there was, there were
	reunirse	to get together
	sentarse (e > ie)	to sit down
	tener cuidado	to be careful
	tener envidia	to be envious
	tener éxito	to be successful
	tener vergüenza	to be ashamed
EXPRESS PERSONAL REACTIONS	aburrirse	to get bored
	asustarse de	to be scared of
	cansarse	to get tired
	darse cuenta de	to realize
	disculparse	to apologize
	divertirse (e > ie, i)	to enjoy oneself
	enojarse con	to get angry with
	portarse bien/mal	to behave well/badly
	preocuparse por	to be worried about
	reírse (e > i, i)	to laugh
	sentirse (e > ie, i)	to feel
	sonreírse (e > i, i)	to smile
DISCUSS FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS	la amistad	friendship, acquaintance
	el bebé	baby
	el (la) bisabuelo(a)	great-grandfather/grandmother
	el (la) compañero(a)	classmate, companion
	el (la) cuñado(a)	brother-in-law, sister-in-law
	los (las) gemelos(as)	twins
	el (la) hermanastro(a)	stepbrother/stepsister
	la madrastra	stepmother
	el (la) novio(a)	boyfriend, girlfriend; groom, bride
	el padrastro	stepfather
	el (la) pariente(a)	relative
	pobre	poor
	rico(a)	rich
	el (la) sobrino(a)	nephew, niece

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TALK ABOUT NATURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT	la hoja	leaf
	la planta silvestre	wild plant
Plants		
Animals and Other Living Beings	el jaguar	jaguar
	el león	lion
	el lobo	wolf
	el loro	parrot
	la mariposa	butterfly
	el mono	monkey
	la rana	frog
	la serpiente	snake
	la tortuga	turtle
	el tucán	toucan
	el venado	deer
The Environment	la colina	hill
	el desarrollo	development
	la isla	island
	el medio ambiente	environment
	la naturaleza	nature
	la piedra	stone
	la selva	jungle
	el sendero	path, trail
	la tierra	land
	el valle	valley
Other Words	la belleza	beauty
	diverso(a)	diverse
	feroz	ferocious
	peligroso(a)	dangerous
	salvaje	wild
DESCRIBE GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	la altura	altitude, height
	el clima	climate
	la población	population
	por todas partes	everywhere
	la sombra	shade, shadow
MAKE FUTURE PLANS	conservar	to conserve
	descubrir	to discover
	preservar	to preserve
	valorar	to appreciate

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The Future Tense

Ways to express the **future**:

1. ir a + infinitive

Ella va a estudiar.

2. Present tense

Llegan al campamento mañana.

3. Future tense: will/shall + verb in English

	future endings	
Use the **infinitive +**	-é	-emos
	-ás	-éis
	-á	-án

Endings for the future tense are the same for **-ar, -er,** and **-ir** verbs.

Expressions with por

The preposition **por** has many meanings and uses:

–express cause of or reason for an action
Por eso *Onda Internacional* pidió un artículo.

–express means of transportation or communication
Te llamaré **por teléfono**.

–express periods of time
Estuve en Costa Rica **por un mes**.

–express places to move through
Caminaremos por tierra mojada.

Nosotros *Commands*

To form **nosotros** commands, use the same endings as the **nosotros** form of the **subjunctive**.

–For **-ar** verbs:
infinitive -ar < -emos

–For **-er** and **-ir** verbs:
infinitive -er or -ir < -amos

Some verbs make spelling changes in order to retain correct pronunciation.
Comencemos con el tour.
The command ends in **-nos** if it is a reflexive verb.
Estamos muy cansados; **sentémonos** a descansar.
The **s** of the verb ending is dropped; use the accent to retain the same stress.

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TALK ABOUT WHERE YOU WENT AND WHAT YOU DID	comer	to eat
	hablar	to speak, to talk
Regular Preterite Verbs	vivir	to live
The Preterite: -car, -gar, and -zar	comenzar (e > ie)	to start
	explicar	to explain
	almorzar (o > ue)	to eat lunch
	buscar	to look for
	empezar (e > ie)	to begin
	jugar (u > ue)	to play
	llegar	to arrive
	pagar	to pay
	practicar	to practice
	sacar	to take
	tocar	to touch, to play (an instrument)
Irregular Preterite Verbs	dar	to give
	hacer	to make, to do
	ir	to go
	ser	to be
	ver	to see
DISCUSS LEISURE TIME	acampar en las montañas	to camp in the mountains
	bajar un río en canoa	to go down a river by canoe
	cantar en el coro	to sing in the chorus
	disfrutar con los amigos	to enjoy time with friends
	estudiar las artes marciales	to study martial arts
	jugar (u > ue) al ajedrez	to play chess
	tomar un curso de natación	to take a swimming class
COMMENT ON AIRPLANE TRAVEL	abordar	to board
	la aduana	customs
	la aerolínea	airline
	el (la) agente de viajes	travel agent
	el asiento	seat
	el (la) auxiliar de vuelo	flight attendant
	el boleto	ticket
	el equipaje	luggage
	el exceso de equipaje	excess luggage
	la identificación	identification
	el letrero	sign
	la llegada	arrival
	la maleta	suitcase
	el mostrador	counter
	el (la) pasajero(a)	passenger
	el pasaporte	passport
	el pasillo	aisle
	el piloto	pilot
	la salida	departure
	la seguridad	security
	la ventanilla	window
	el viaje	trip
	el vuelo	flight

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Talk About the Past Using Regular Preterite Verbs

The **preterite tense** is used when the action has already been completed. Add tense endings to the stem.

The **nosotros** forms of **-ar** and **-ir** verbs are the same in the preterite and present tense. We can usually tell the difference from the context. **-er** and **-ir** verbs take the same preterite endings.

	-ar	**-er**	**-ir**
	hablar	**comer**	**vivir**
yo	hablé	comí	viví
tú	hablaste	comiste	viviste
usted, él, ella	habló	comió	vivió
nosotros(as)	hablamos	comimos	vivimos
vosotros(as)	hablasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
ustedes, ellos, ellas	hablaron	comieron	vivieron

Talk About the Past Using the Preterite: -car, -gar, *and* -zar

The **yo** form of **-car, -gar,** and **-zar** verbs in the preterite is spelled differently to keep the pronunciation the same.

	sacar	**jugar**	**almorzar**
yo	sa**qu**é	ju**gu**é	almor**c**é
tú	sacaste	jugaste	almorzaste

Irregular Preterite: ir, ser, hacer, dar, ver

Ir, ser, and **hacer** are irregular in the preterite.

Ir and **ser** have the same preterite.

	ir	**ser**	**hacer**
yo	fui	fui	hice
tú	fuiste	fuiste	hiciste
usted, él, ella	fue	fue	hizo
nosotros(as)	fuimos	fuimos	hicimos
vosotros(as)	fuisteis	fuisteis	hicisteis
ustedes, ellos(as)	fueron	fueron	hicieron

Dar and **ver** take regular **-er/-ir** past tense endings but have no written accents.

	dar	**ver**
yo	di	vi
tú	diste	viste
usted, él, ella	dio	vio
nosotros(as)	dimos	vimos
vosotros(as)	disteis	visteis
ustedes, ellos(as)	dieron	vieron

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TALK ABOUT ECOLOGY	complicado(a)	complicated
	crear	to create
	estar a favor de	to be in favor of
	estar en contra de	to be against
	el permiso	permission
	pertenecer	to belong, to pertain
DISCUSS OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES	el campamento	camp
	escalar montañas	to climb mountains
Outdoor Activities	el montañismo	mountaineering
	pescar	to fish
	remar	to row
Camping Necessities	el abrelatas	can opener
	la almohada	pillow
	el balde	bucket
	la fogata	campfire
	el fósforo	match
	el fuego	fire
	la leña	firewood
	la linterna	flashlight
	la luz	light
	la manta	blanket
	la navaja	jackknife
	la sábana	sheet
	el saco de dormir	sleeping bag
	la tienda de campaña	tent
DESCRIBE THE WEATHER	el aguacero	downpour
	caluroso(a)	hot
	centígrado(a)	centigrade
	húmedo(a)	humid
	el huracán	hurricane
	la llovizna	drizzle
	la neblina	mist, fog
	la nube	cloud
	el pronóstico	forecast
	el rayo	thunderbolt, flash of lightning
	el relámpago	lightning
	soleado(a)	sunny
	el trueno	thunder
	violento(a)	violent

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The Future Tense: Irregular Forms

Use the same future endings with irregular verbs.
Some **infinitives lose** a letter.
–**Sabré** la respuesta.

		Other verbs in this pattern:
saber > sabr-		haber > habr-
sabré	sabremos	poder > podr-
sabrás	sabréis	querer > querr-
sabrá	sabrán	

Some infinitives change a letter.

poner > pondr-		tener > tendr-
pondré	pondremos	salir > saldr-
pondrás	pondréis	valer > valdr-
pondrá	pondrán	venir > vendr-

Decir and **hacer** do not follow either pattern.
decir > dir- hacer > har-

Weather Expressions

To talk about the weather, you usually use **hacer**.
¿Qué tiempo hace?
En Puerto Rico **hace calor** todo el año.
Hacía 25 grados el día que salí para Costa Rica.
Do not use **hacer** for rain/snow. Use **llover** (to rain) and **nevar** (to snow).
No me gusta la selva porque **llueve** mucho.
To describe a particular kind of day, use:
Es un día soleado.
Es un día caluroso.
Es un día frío.

Expressions with para

One way to say *for* is **por**. The preposition **para** can also mean *for, in order to,* and *to.* Use **para** when referring to:

–goals to reach. Haré investigaciones **para encontrar maneras de preservar los animales.**

–movement towards a place. Salimos **para Costa Rica** mañana.

–the recipient of an action or object. Esta manta es **para Fernando**.

–purposes to fulfill. Necesitamos sacos de dormir **para ir a acampar**.

–deadlines to meet. Tendremos que encontrar leña **para esta noche**.

–employment. Francisco **trabaja para *Onda Internacional***.

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The Preterite and the Imperfect

–Use the **preterite** to describe a past action with a specific beginning and ending.
–Use the **imperfect** to tell about the past without reference to beginnings and endings.
Cuando **era** niña **me gustaba** tanto viajar que mis padres me **dieron** un mapa del mundo.

The Present Perfect

Past participles, which can be used as adjectives, are also used with **haber** to form the **present perfect**. Use it to talk about things someone has done.

auxiliary (helping) verb **haber**

he	hemos	
has	habéis	+ **past participle** of the main verb
ha	han	

He aprendido mucho.

The **present perfect** refers to actions **completed in the past** but that **relate to the present.**

Esta experiencia con *Onda Internacional* **ha sido** muy buena.

The **past participle** doesn't change to reflect **gender/number**. Only **haber** changes to agree with the subject.

To use **object or reflexive pronouns** with the present perfect, put the pronoun **before** the conjugated form of **haber**.

Me ha ayudado mucho con mi artículo.

The Present Perfect with Irregular Verbs

Past participles of **-er/-ir** verbs whose stems end in **a**, **e** or **o** have a written accent:

caer	caído
leer	leído
oír	oído

Some verbs with **irregular past participles** do not follow the pattern of adding **-ado/-ido** after dropping the **-ar/-er/-ir** ending of the infinitive. These **irregular past participles** are also used with **haber** to form the present perfect.

Infinitive	**Past Participle**	**Infinitive**	**Past Participle**
abrir	abierto	decir	dicho
descubrir	descubierto	escribir	escrito
hacer	hecho	ir	ido
morir	muerto	romper	roto
poner	puesto	volver	vuelto
resolver	resuelto		
ver	visto		

Usted **ha puesto** aquí que le gusta escribir sobre viajes.

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PREPARE FOR AN INTERVIEW	el currículum	résumé, curriculum vitae
	la educación	education
	la entrevista	interview
	la meta	goal
	la universidad	university
INTERVIEW FOR A JOB	los beneficios	benefits
	la capacitación	training
	conseguir (e > i, i)	to get
	el contrato	contract
	la empresa	business, company
	el (la) entrevistador(a)	interviewer
	las habilidades	capabilities
	la puntualidad	punctuality
	las recomendaciones	recommendations
	requerir (e > ie, i)	to require
	el requisito	requirement
	el seguro	insurance
	el sueldo	salary
EVALUATE SITUATIONS AND PEOPLE	caerle bien (mal) a alguien	to make a good (bad) impression on someone
	la desventaja	disadvantage
	la ventaja	advantage

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Subjunctive Stem Changes: -ar, -er *Verbs*

Note that **-ar** and **-er** stem-changing verbs undergo the same stem changes in the subjunctive as they do in the present indicative.

pensar *to think, to plan*
e > ie

piense	pensemos
pienses	penséis
piense	piensen

poder *to be able*
o > ue

pueda	podamos
puedas	podáis
pueda	puedan

No creo que Andrea **pueda** sacar una buena foto de Isabel.

Stem-Changing -ir *Verbs in the Subjunctive*

-ir stem-changing verbs (e > i) undergo the same stem changes in the subjunctive, but in all persons.

pedir *to ask for*
e > i

pida	pidamos
pidas	pidáis
pida	pidan

The **e > ie** and **o > ue** stem-changing **-ir** verbs make these changes in the subjunctive:

The **e** changes to **ie** or **i**.
preferir *to prefer*
e > ie, i

prefiera	prefiramos
prefieras	prefiráis
prefiera	prefieran

The **o** changes to **ue** or **u**.
dormir *to sleep*
o > ue, u

duerma	durmamos
duermas	durmáis
duerma	duerman

The Subjunctive and the Infinitive

Por favor, Andrea. **Quiero** que me **saques** una foto.
Isabel is stating a fact, that she wants Andrea to take her picture, so she uses the **indicative, quiero**. She is not certain Andrea will take the picture, so she uses the **subjunctive**, **saques**.

Notice that the subject of the 1st verb is **different** from the subject of the 2nd verb.
yo quiero > **tú** saques
If the 1st subject is the same as the 2nd, don't change the 2nd verb to the subjunctive. Leave it an **infinitive**.
Quiero ver más de la ciudad.

When the subject of the 2nd verb is an unknown group, or refers to people in general, use an infinitive.
Es bueno **caminar** con zapatos cómodos.

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ASK FOR AND GIVE DIRECTIONS	bajar por	to go down, to descend
How to Get There	el cruce	crossing
	desde allí	from there
	la distancia	distance
	girar	to turn
	hacia	toward
	hasta	until, as far as
	parar	to stop
	seguir (e > i, i)	to follow, to continue
	subir por	to go up, to climb
Directions	el este	east
	el norte	north
	el oeste	west
	el sur	south
Specifics	abajo	down
	alrededor (de)	around
	arriba	up
	debajo de	underneath
	delante de	in front of
	encima de	on top of
	frente a	facing, opposite
	junto a	next to
	sobre	on
DESCRIBE YOUR CITY OR TOWN	la acera	sidewalk
City Streets	el buzón	mailbox
	el (la) conductor(a)	driver
	el estacionamiento	parking space
	la parada	stop, stand
	el peatón	pedestrian
	el puente	bridge
	el semáforo	traffic light or signal
	el vecindario	neighborhood
Places of Business	la heladería	ice-cream parlor
	la juguetería	toy store
	el quiosco	kiosk, newsstand
	la taquilla	box office
	la tintorería	dry cleaner
MAKE SUGGESTIONS	insistir (en)	to insist
Ya sabes	sugerir (e > ie, i)	to suggest
OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES	la ganga	bargain
	ni	not even, neither, nor
	obtener	to obtain, to get
	olvidar	to forget
	la rebaja	sale
	regresar	to go back
	revisar	to review, to check

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TALK ABOUT THINGS AND PEOPLE YOU KNOW		
Stem-Changing Preterite Verbs	competir (e > i, i)	to compete
	dormir (o > ue, u)	to sleep
	morir (o > ue, u)	to die
	pedir (e > i, i)	to ask for, to order
	preferir (e > ie, i)	to prefer
	repetir (e > i, i)	to repeat
	servir (e > i, i)	to serve
Spelling Changes in the Preterite (i > y)	creer	to believe
	leer	to read
	oír	to hear
DISCUSS WAYS TO COMMUNICATE	el artículo	article
Newspapers	el (la) autor(a)	author
	la crítica	criticism, review
	la edición	edition
	el (la) editor(a)	editor
	el (la) escritor(a)	writer
	el (la) fotógrafo(a)	photographer
	el periodismo	journalism
	el (la) periodista	journalist
	la tira cómica	comic strip
	el titular	headline
Television	el anuncio	commercial
	la cámara	camera
	el canal	channel, station
	el noticiero	news program
	el programa	program
	el reportaje	report
	el (la) reportero(a)	reporter
	el (la) televidente	viewer
REACT TO NEWS	¿De veras?	Really?
	¡No me digas!	Don't tell me!
	¿Tú crees?	Do you think so?
	¡Ya lo sé!	I already know!
ASK FOR AND GIVE INFORMATION	la causa	cause
	de repente	suddenly
	el detalle	detail
	estar bien informado(a)	to be well informed
	el hecho	fact
	el héroe	hero
	la heroína	heroine
	hubo	there was, there were
	internacional	international
	el ladrón	thief
	local	local
	las noticias	news
	rescatar	to rescue
	el rescate	rescue
	robar	to steal
	el robo	robbery

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Express Position Using Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

The three kinds of demonstratives are:
–to point out someone or something **near** the speaker
–to point out someone or something **farther away**
–to point out someone or something **at a great distance**

Demonstrative Adjectives

	near		**farther away**		**at a great distance**	
	m.	**f.**	**m.**	**f.**	**m.**	**f.**
Singular	este	esta	ese	esa	aquel	aquella
Plural	estos	estas	esos	esas	aquellos	aquellas

Demonstrative adjectives agree in number and gender with the **noun** they modify and usually go before the noun.

Demonstratives can also be **pronouns** that take the place of **nouns**. They have the same number and gender as the **noun** they replace and have a written accent.
ese señor becomes **ése**.
aquella reportera becomes **aquélla**.

Stem-Changing Verbs in the Preterite

Stem-changing **-ir** verbs change vowels in the **preterite** only in the **él/ella/usted** and **ellos/ellas/ustedes** forms.

e > i
pedir *to ask for*

pedí	pedimos
pediste	pedisteis
pidió	pidieron

o > u
dormir *to sleep*

dormí	dormimos
dormiste	dormisteis
durmió	durmieron

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COMMENT ON CONSERVATION/ THE ENVIRONMENT	el aluminio	aluminum
	el basurero	trash can
Recycling and Conservation	la botella	bottle
	el cartón	cardboard, cardboard box
	el combustible	fuel
	la lata	can
	el químico	chemical
	el vidrio	glass
Talk About the Environment	A todos nos toca...	It's up to all of us . . .
	la capa de ozono	ozone layer
	la contaminación	pollution
	contaminar	to pollute
	la destrucción	destruction
	echar	to throw out
	los efectos	effects
	increíble	incredible
	inútil	useless
	mantener limpio(a)	to keep clean
	el planeta	planet
	la pobreza	poverty
	el problema	problem
	proteger las especies	to protect the species
	¡Qué lío!	What a mess!
	el reciclaje/reciclar	recycling/to recycle
	los recursos naturales	natural resources
	reducir	to reduce
	separar	to separate
	el ser humano	human being
	el smog	smog
	útil	useful
TALK ABOUT HOW YOU WOULD SOLVE PROBLEMS	Lo malo es que...	The trouble is that . . .
	resolver (o > ue)	to resolve
	Si estuviera...	If I/you/he/she were . . .
	Si fuera...	If I/you/he/she were . . .
	Si pudieras...	If you could . . .
	la situación	situation

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Choose Between por *and* para

Por indicates *causes* rather than purpose. Use **por** for:
–the cause or reason for an action
–a means of transportation or communication
–places to move through
–periods of time

Para *moves you toward* the word, or destination, that follows. Use **para** for:
–saying who someone works for
–goals to reach
–deadlines to meet
–purposes to fulfill
–places to move towards
–the recipient of an action or object

Por	**Para**
Fui a Costa Rica **por** curiosidad.	Fui a Costa Rica **para** investigar la conservación.
Voy a Miami **por** avión.	Muchas personas trabajan **para** la protección del medio ambiente.
Salimos **por** Nueva York mañana.	Salimos **para** Nueva York mañana.
Francisco está en Costa Rica **por** una semana.	Tengo que terminar el artículo **para** el viernes.

The Conditional Tense

To talk about what you *should, could,* or *would* do, use the **conditional tense**.
Like the future, the **conditional** is formed by adding endings to the **infinitive** or the **irregular stem**.

	-ía	-íamos
infinitive +	-ías	-íais
	-ía	-ían

estudiar

estudiaría	estudiaríamos
estudiarías	estudiaríais
estudiaría	estudiarían

The endings are the same for **-ar, -er,** and **-ir** verbs.

Verbs that have **irregular stems** in the future have the same irregular stems in the **conditional**.

decir > dir-	haber > habr-	hacer > har-
poder > podr-	poner > pondr-	querer > querr-
saber > sabr-	salir > saldr-	tener > tendr-
valer > valdr-	venir > vendr-	

In the **conditional** you talk about what would happen under certain circumstances and make polite requests.
¿Te **gustaría** proteger el medio ambiente?

Te **pondrías** en contacto con tus representantes políticos.
To be more polite, you would say:
Deberías ponerte en contacto con tus representantes políticos.

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The Future Tense

To talk about something that will happen in the future, use the **future tense**.

The endings are the same for **-ar, -er,** and **-ir** verbs.

	-é	-emos
infinitive +	-ás	-éis
	-á	-án

Some verbs have a change to the **infinitive** before adding the endings.

Infinitive	**Future Stem**	**Infinitive**	**Future Stem**
		decir	dir-
haber	habr-	hacer	har-
poder	podr-	poner	pondr-
querer	querr-	saber	sabr-
salir	saldr-	tener	tendr-
valer	valdr-	venir	vendr-

The Conditional Tense

Use the **conditional** to talk about what you *should, could,* or *would do,* and to describe what would happen under certain circumstances.

	-ía	-íamos
infinitive +	-ías	-íais
	-ía	-ían

Rosario dijo que Isabel **viajaría** por el mundo.

Irregular conditional stems are the same as irregular future stems.

Infinitive	**Conditional Stem**	**Infinitive**	**Conditional Stem**
		decir	dir-
haber	habr-	hacer	har-
poder	podr-	poner	pondr-
querer	querr-	saber	sabr-
salir	saldr-	tener	tendr-
valer	valdr-	venir	vendr-

Reported Speech

Use **decir** followed by **que** to report what someone else has said.

If you use **present tense**, **dice que...**, the **2nd verb tense** is either **present** or **future**.

If you use **dijo que...**, use a **past tense** or the **conditional** for information being reported.

To stress that the reported action is still going on, the 2nd verb is in the **present tense.**

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TALK ON THE TELEPHONE

Hola, Pablo. Soy Isabel.	Hello, Pablo. It's Isabel.
Estoy en una cabina telefónica en la avenida Amazonas.	I'm in a phone booth on Amazonas Avenue.

REPORT ON PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE EVENTS

Present tense

Tengo mucha información.	I have a lot of information.
Isabel está en la avenida Amazonas.	Isabel is on Amazonas Avenue.

Preterite tense

Viniste directamente de Los Ángeles, ¿no?	You came straight from Los Angeles, didn't you?
Todo el mundo respondió a la emergencia con acciones positivas.	Everyone responded to the emergency with positive actions.
¿Cómo estuvo la entrevista?	How was the interview?

Imperfect tense

Dijo que buscaban un periodista para un contrato de seis meses y que necesitaban una persona con experiencia en otra revista.	He said that they were looking for a journalist for a six-month contract and that they needed a person with experience on another magazine.

Future tense

Estará aquí muy pronto.	She will be here very soon.
Lo pondremos aquí en la mesa.	We will put it here on the table.
Ustedes se quedarán aquí, muy quietos.	You will stay here and be very quiet.

DESCRIBE DUTIES, PEOPLE, AND SURROUNDINGS

La dependienta está de mal humor.	The salesperson is in a bad mood.
¡Qué buena onda es el señor Montero!	What a good person Mr. Montero is!
Isabel se siente un poco triste.	Isabel feels a little sad.

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Stem-Changing Verbs

The stem doesn't change for the **nosotros** (we) or **vosotros** (you) form.

pensar *to think*
e > ie

pienso	pensamos
piensas	pensáis
piensa	piensan

almorzar *to eat lunch*
o > ue

almuerzo	almorzamos
almuerzas	almorzáis
almuerza	almuerzan

Irregular yo *Verbs*

Some verbs are only irregular in the first person singular (**yo**) form. These take the ending **-go:**

	caer	**hacer**	**poner**	**salir**	**traer**
yo	caigo	hago	pongo	salgo	traigo
tú	caes	haces	pones	sales	traes

Others are:

	dar	**saber**	**ver**	**conocer**
yo	doy	sé	veo	conozco
tú	das	sabes	ves	conoces

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